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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

THE "MUNICIPAL YEAR-BOOK FOR 1902"¹ combines a directory of municipal officials and franchise companies, an exhibit of municipal and private ownership, and an outline of the leading public works and services in each of the 1,524 largest municipalities of the country. It includes all incorporated places of 3,000 and upwards by the census of 1900, and, in addition, all New England "towns" of like size.

The facts of most vital interest under each municipality are summarized and commented upon in the introduction, which includes a detailed review of the present status of such important facilities as water and sewage purification, improved means of garbage disposal, public baths, underground wires and central heating stations, and of municipal and private ownership.

In the body of the book there are given for each city and town its population by the census of 1900, its assessed valuation of 1901, its principal officials, and what is owned by the municipality and by private companies, respectively, with the names of the latter. Water supply, sewerage, water pollution, street cleaning, street sprinkling, garbage collection and disposal, the fire department, and finally the location of electric wires, whether overhead or underground, receive attention in the order named. Whether the street cleaning and sprinkling are done by day-labor or by the contract system, and whether the cost of each service is met by the city or by the owners of the property benefited, are also given.

"LEGAL TENDER: A STUDY IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MONETARY HISTORY,"² by S. P. Breckenridge, is an account of the debasement of English coins and of fluctuations in the value of the legal tender credit moneys of Great Britain and the United States. The work is not, as its title might suggest, a study of the various legal tender acts and of the political and economic conditions which called them forth. As a study of debasement and depreciation, however, it has high merit; it gives a detailed statement of the history of those acts and fluctuations. While the interest is a narrow one, it brings together the conclusions of the mass of monograph literature, as well as the facts to be drawn from original sources, and makes them available to the ordinary reader.

AT MANY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES for a number of years past, at least one session has been devoted to a discussion of the question of college

¹"The Municipal Year-Book, 1902." Edited by M. N. Baker. Pp. 364. Price, \$3.00. New York: Engineering News Publishing Co.

²Decennial Publications. Pp. xvii, 181. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: University Press, 1903.

entrance requirements.³ Numerous papers have been presented by school and college men from their respective points of view, and the result of all this discussion has been to draw closer together the preparatory schools and the institutions for which they prepare. The colleges no longer arbitrarily demand a certain form of preparation without having first consulted with the schools.

At the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, held in Baltimore, during the Thanksgiving recess in 1902 and at the meeting of the Association of American Universities held at Columbia University during the Christmas recess in 1902, the respective merits of the examination and certificate methods of admission to college were presented. No such thorough discussion of the subject has, however, been attempted before as that which has just been published by Dr. Edwin Cornelius Broome.

Dr. Broome has presented in an interesting manner the historical development of college admission requirements in America from the Harvard requirements of 1642 to the present day. He has presented also a discussion of the present phases of the problem as exhibited in the requirements for admission of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, the University of Michigan and Cornell. There is also a discussion of the question of college entrance requirements from the point of view of the secondary school. An interesting bibliography of the subject is appended.

Opinions differ so widely as to the proper solution of the problems of transition from school to college that Dr. Broome has very wisely confined himself to a statement of the historical facts and existing conditions rather than to theorizing concerning what he thinks ought to be.

A fact which is commonly disregarded by those who talk and write of college entrance requirements is that the college of to-day is in many respects a totally different institution from the college of even twenty-five or thirty years ago. The enlargement of the curriculum of public high schools and other preparatory institutions and the advance in the amount of work required for admission to college has resulted in making the school do a large portion of what was formerly regarded as college work, and the college do a large portion through its elective system of what was formerly regarded as university work. These facts are brought out in a striking manner in the historical review of the subject by Dr. Broome, who has done a genuine service in getting together for the first time such a valuable mass of information on the subject.⁴

MR. HERBERT N. CASSON'S little book on "Organized Self-Help"⁵ is an eloquent defence of the American Federation of Labor. The author remarks that this organization, which had 1,100,000 members on its rolls in November, 1901, is increasing at the rate of 350,000 members a year.

³ "A Historical and Critical Discussion of College Admission Requirements." By Edwin Cornelius Broome, Ph. D., Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology and Education. Vol. xi., Nos. 3-4. Pp. 159. Price, \$1.00. The Macmillan Co., New York.

⁴ Contributed by J. H. Penniman, Dean, College Department, University of Pennsylvania.

⁵ Pp. 211. Price, 75 cents. New York: Peter Eckley.

The author states that his book is designed to explain the worker's side of industrial problems and to describe the American labor movement as a whole. He maintains that organization is absolutely necessary to the progress of the working classes. Take away the trades union and you rob the average workman of the only chance he has of bettering his condition, having nothing to sell but his labor, and no means of getting a higher price for it except through the union. Organization, moreover, is the only expedient by which the worker can retain any individual rights whatever.

Written from the laborer's point of view, the book is, of course, pessimistic with regard to existing industrial conditions. Many of the facts which the author cites, appear, however, to be well authenticated. The essential theses which the author seeks to establish are indicated by the chapters of his book: The Trade Union as a Legitimate Business Institution. The Trade Union Prevents Lawlessness and Revolution. The Trade Union is the Distributor of Prosperity. Trades Unions as the Pioneers of Social Reform. Trades Unions Promote Education and Morality.

The book is interesting reading, written in a somewhat passionate style, and especially to be recommended to hidebound optimists.

THE FRENCH ARE MORE FACILE than the English-speaking people, in giving a lively interest and a literary flavor to matters scientific, thereby permitting a wide circle of readers to participate in the progress of science in its various fields. A late example of this⁶ takes as its theme the crust of the earth, its waters and minerals, and its caverns, natural and artificial. Our attention in the presentation of this vast subject is gained and held, by the strictly human interest in processes of mining and working, and the social institutions of the workers. Coal and other carbons receive the lion's share of attention, nearly one-half the book being devoted to this topic. And this is all the more interesting to us, because of the fulness of the author's treatment of French mines and miners. His attention is drawn to the inevitable exhaustion of the world's coal supply, and he looks hopefully to the extended use of water power, "white coal," as M. Bergé has called it, to take the place of the carbons in the world's industry of the future.⁷

"THE GERMAN REVOLUTION OF 1849," by Charles W. Dahlinger,⁸ is an interesting and carefully written account of the final struggle in Baden for the maintenance of Germany's first national parliament. The general title is therefore at first glance somewhat misleading. The movement treated is really provincial, although growing out of and intimately associated with the widely spread political ferment attendant upon the German revolutions of 1848 and the meeting of her first representative parliament at Frankfurt.

⁶ "*Les Entrailles de la Terre.*" By E. Caustier. Pp. 491: Ill. 409: 4 plates. Paris: Nony et Cie., 1902.

⁷ Contributed by J. Paul Goode, University of Pennsylvania.

⁸ Pp. 287. Price, \$1.35. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, . 1903.

But the story is none the less interesting because of its local setting. Indeed the very fact that it is so circumscribed seems to add intensity and character to this "final death struggle of the movement."

A feature of the book of especial value to the American reader is the account of the participation in the movement by many whose names are now well known in the history of this country. Conspicuous among these are Frederick Hecker, Carl Schurz, Franz Sigel, Lorenz Brentano and Ludwig Blenker.

Chapter VIII. gives an instructive account of the decline and final dispersal of the German national parliament of 1848 with not a few of its acts, showing how completely that body was lacking in practical statesmanship. It represented the theorists and academicians and judging from its acts, the contemporary cartoonists were not far astray, when they caricatured the parliament as three aged professors in dressing jackets, smoking their pipes, all three blind-folded, but nevertheless engaged in drawing up the constitution for the fatherland. Little wonder that the Iron Chancellor should again and again declare the futility of attempting to solve the hopeless muddle of Germany's political conditions by fine phrases and constitution-making.

Mr. Dahlinger has avoided footnotes but has given instead a list of sources and secondary works at the end, some of which are excellent, though the general character of the bibliography bears out the author's statement in the preface that the book does not pretend to be exhaustive or based on original research. The volume has a good working index.⁹

FORTY YEARS AFTER THE great national struggle for the preservation of the Union, which fired the passions and distorted the reason of every person of thinking age within the confines of the United States, Andrew Johnson has an historian to do him justice. With the mist of sectional feeling scattered the commanding figure of the only President who has suffered impeachment is made to stand out as a tower of strength. As a staunch advocate of national integrity, he came first into prominence in the hotbed of secession; as a defender of that faith that knew not the narrow bounds of sectionalism, he had denounced his peers in the Senate for treason to the Union. It was this stand of the slave-holding, lifelong Southern Democrat that made Andrew Johnson Vice-President, though dubbed the "alien" by such ultra-partisans as Stevens and Sumner. In the "Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson,"¹⁰ Mr. Dewitt has introduced his subject as a strong chief executive, seeking to carry out a policy of reconstruction that had been inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln and which had already gone before the people on a party issue in 1864. In this campaign the people had stood behind Lincoln and his announced policy as against ultra-republicanism. His chief crime was that of following the platform of the party of his election; but the vigor of the chief executive and the sectional bitterness of the time, together with the blind foolishness of northern advocates of negro suffrage, were the chief

⁹Contributed by William E. Lingelbach.

¹⁰By David Miller Dewitt. Pp. viii, 646. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1903.

elements in the controversy. The cause espoused by the President was one that even a Lincoln might have hesitated to champion after the war had ended. Johnson's small hold on the people, as shown by his "swing around the circle," was his undoing. The author shows, however, that the defeated Johnson was as staunch and true to duty as he had been in the victory that made him the popular hero. When laws were passed over his head he executed them with such faith that even his enemies could find no fault. He never lost occasion, however, to show his disapproval of the policy undertaken. Though his career was a stormy one throughout, and in his later days he was discredited, we have no firmer advocate of faith to public trust or of official vigor in the execution of established law.

"RECENT EUROPEAN HISTORY"¹¹ (1789-1900)," by George Emory Fellows, Ph. D., LL. D., is a useful text-book for a short course on the history of the nineteenth century, though adapted for advanced work in the high schools rather than for the college. The different phases of the progress since 1789 are set forth with a clearness and perspicacity of style that make even the necessarily brief treatment of the separate events interesting reading. The book will be welcomed by teachers of history as an admirable outline text-book for their classes.

"AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT,"¹² when taken in connection with the author's "A Century of American Diplomacy," constitutes the first systematic attempt to present to the student of American politics a clear and concise discussion of questions of foreign policy arising out of our position on this continent and our relations with the countries of the far East. The experience and training which Mr. Foster brings to the work give him a unique position amongst the writers on American foreign relations. For the last thirty years he has been in close touch with the actual practice of our government in the conduct of foreign relations and for a time directed our national policy. With this practical experience the author combines a breadth of historical view which adds greatly to the value of his discussions. The development of our relations with China and Japan, which constitutes the most important chapters of the books, is described with a detail combined with a sense of proportion as to the important and unimportant factors involved in the situation which makes the volume indispensable to every student of our Eastern relations. The Samoan complications and the annexation of Hawaii receive careful attention in separate chapters. Probably the least satisfactory part of the work is the concluding chapter on the Spanish war and its results. In the discussion of this question the author does not show the same broad grasp of the forces at work as in other chapters, but it must be kept in mind that the subject is too large to permit of treatment in a single chapter. The work of Mr. Foster is an honor to American

¹¹ Pp. vi, 459. Price, \$1.25. Boston: B. H. Sanborn & Co., 1902.

¹² By John W. Foster. Pp. xvi, 498. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1903.

scholarship and an indication of what we may expect when full use has been made of the mass of material stored in the archives of the Department of State and other executive offices.¹³

"NAPOLEON AND HIS MARSHALS," by J. T. Headley,¹⁴ is the most recent addition to Burt's Home Library. The book furnishes in a convenient form this deservedly popular work on Napoleon and the distinguished marshals to whom so much of his military success must be attributed.

"THE OLD GLADE (FORBES') ROAD"¹⁵ is the fifth of Mr. Hulbert's series of Historic Highways of America. The two volumes preceding, viz: "Washington's Road" and "Braddocks Road," were in fact two essays on the French and Indian war, the incidents of which centre in these lines of travel. The present volume brings together much data associated with the Pennsylvania defence. The preceding volumes represent the chief military activity at the beginning of the struggle against the French and their barbarian allies. The Old Glade Road becomes important as a line of military defences and military movement to the west, ending with the battle of Bushy Run, the last important engagement of the French and Indian War in the western territory. As a further incident associated with this main highway to the Ohio, the book closes with an account of its part in Pontiac's war, beginning in 1763, the last concerted stand of the Indian against Anglo-Saxon invasion of his ancient rights.

THAT SUCCESSFUL PHILANTHROPY should be constructive and preventive rather than critical and remedial is the distinguishing belief of the new generation of social workers. That the literature of philanthropy should emphasize the preventive and constructive features, holding these constantly before the general public as well as before social workers themselves, is quite as important. Joseph Lee's book, "Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy,"¹⁶ teems with illustrations of successful constructive work. In grouping together as part of one general program so many activities the author has rendered great service not only to the organizer of social work whose failures are often due to limited conceptions of the field and its needs, but also to the official, the taxpayer and the philanthropist. In the past the question has too often been asked: "To what social work shall I give my contribution?" Through the influence of such writings the philanthropist may be persuaded to ask, "How shall I distribute my contributions among the

¹³ Contributed by Leo S. Rowe.

¹⁴ Pp. viii, 551. Price, \$2.00. New York: A. L. Burt, 1902. (Complete in one volume.)

¹⁵ "The Old Glade (Forbes') Road"—Pennsylvania State Road. Volume V, Historic Highways of America. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Pp. 205. Price, \$2.50. Cleveland: A. H. Clark Co., 1903.

¹⁶ "Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy." By Joseph Lee, with an Introduction by Jacob A. Riis. Pp. x, 242. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1902.

various agencies for improving the condition of the poor in my own city?" The chapter headings give a notion of the scope of the book: Savings and Loans, The Home, Health and Building Laws, Model Tenements, The Setting of the Home, Vacation Schools, Playgrounds for Small Children, Baths and Gymnasiums, Playgrounds for Big Boys, Model Playgrounds, Outings, Boys' Clubs, Industrial Training For Grown People.¹⁷

MATHEWS' "OHIO AND HER WESTERN RESERVE"¹⁸ is the third of Appleton's Expansion of the Republic Series. It is a well-written and reliable account of the movement not only of Connecticut's people, but also of her principles and political doctrines across the continent. In the first portion of the book the author points out what Connecticut doctrine stands for. A second portion is given to the settlement in northern Pennsylvania under the grants to the Susquehanna Company by the Connecticut state government under the charter received from the crown, by which Connecticut's claim overlapped that of the Pennsylvania patents. This conflict of authority, beginning with the arrest of the first few settlers, leading to the Pennamite wars, and subsequently to the Wyoming massacre, furnishes one of the most interesting episodes in American history. The author has truly portrayed the struggles there and the final settlement of the quarrel, by which Connecticut was given the lands in northern Ohio as a sort of compensation for the territory of which she was deprived in Pennsylvania. The third part of the book takes up the Western Reserve, its development and its place in American history. In this treatment special reference is made to the influence of Puritanism and the popular institutions first planted in Connecticut and later carried with the people to the West.

"THE AARON BURR CONSPIRACY," by Walter Flavius McCaleb, Ph. D.,¹⁹ is a new version of an old theme—one that a century ago shook the foundations of American political organization and was the topic of current comment in the courts of Europe—a theme that until within comparatively recent years could not receive adequate historical treatment on account of inaccessibility of material. The plot begins before Burr leaves the office of Vice-President. It is laid at a time when antipathy between the New England seaboard towns and the interior, west and south, was so strong as to call forth overt acts as well as threats of disunion. This antipathy finds formal expression in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and later in the Hartford convention. Another element of unrest was the strong hostility toward Spain and the fever of land speculation, which expressed itself in a wave of national expansion. A third disturbing element is found in the political chaos abroad. Dr. McCaleb's thesis is that Burr, thrown out of political leadership in the East, sought to draw enough of financial and military sup-

¹⁷ Contributed by William H. Allen, New York City.

¹⁸ By Alfred Mathews. Pp. xxiii, 330. Price, \$1.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1902.

¹⁹ Pp. xix, 377. Price, \$2.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1903.

port from abroad to carry to success a revolution which, with the support of the population of the West, would end in wresting from Spain her North-American possessions and breaking her colonial power. What is known as the "Burr Conspiracy" is treated as a product of the time, a general movement in which a large number of public men were interested. "The idea of penetrating neighboring territories by making conquests of them was in the air of the time and not due in the remotest sense to the influence of Burr. He strove merely for its embodiment. Though he failed, history emphatically says that his plans were opportune and their wreck was due to influences he had failed to properly estimate, and chiefly to the conduct of James Wilkinson." The duplicity which led to Burr being regarded as a traitor in the West was found in his tactics to obtain aid from abroad. The changed political conditions reversed the forces, shifted public sentiment, and Burr, unmindful of these altered conditions, was caught in the toils. In the development of his thesis Dr. McCaleb has drawn from sources—Mexican, Spanish and English—heretofore unknown and unused. He also has reproduced the original maps of Burr, which are in themselves a contribution.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE WORK OF WALL STREET"²⁰ has perhaps been unfortunate in that he follows a long line of similar studies in part scientific and in part issued by brokerage houses and bankers which have familiarized the public with a large part of the field treated. He has, however, made a marked improvement over anything which has previously appeared and in some places has described institutions and methods about which little was generally known. Starting with a brief history of Wall street, the author gives a general view of the financial district and a general description of the stock market. He next explains the influences which affect prices over long and short periods. A short description of the stock company follows. Approaching the principal portion of his work, the author now explains the manner in which securities are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the organization and methods of that body, the operation of the Stock Exchange, the Clearing House, the work of the broker and the operations of the money market. Following these are chapters on the Bank Statement, the Sub-Treasury and Assay Office, on Foreign Exchange and the Balance of Trade, Private Bankers and Underwriters of Syndicates, on Panics, Manipulation, the State of Trade in Reference to Security Values, and a final chapter on The Pests of Wall Street. These concluding chapters are perhaps less satisfactory than those which precede them. The field covered is too broad for more than a discursive treatment. If any criticism were offered it would bear upon this portion of the book. The discussion of the work of Wall street proper, viz: Chapters VI to XV, is entitled to high praise. The author writes from an intimate knowledge of his subject and his treatment abounds in illustrative matter of a kind not hitherto presented. The descriptions of the Stock Exchange, Clearing House and the money market are particularly valuable. This part of the volume is a thor-

²⁰ By Sereno S. Pratt. Pp. xviii, 286. Price, \$1.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1903.

oughly scientific description of the methods of dealing in securities. "The Work of Wall Street" will take a permanent place in the literature of scientific economics.²¹

FOR THOSE STUDENTS of political problems who are convinced that the machinery of democratic institutions is even more important than any general theories of popular participation in government, "*L'Electorat politique et administratif en Europe*"²² will be a valuable contribution to the literature of politics. The right to vote seems to be a very simple matter, perfectly plain and comprehensible in all its features. Yet the electoral systems of no two countries are alike, nor is there any tendency toward making them simpler or more uniform. The present volume is in no sense theoretical. The author has sought simply to give an objective, reliable account of the status of electoral privileges in all the countries of Europe. He has not confined himself to the legislative electorate, but also taken up the subject of the extent and nature of popular rights with regard to the choice of administrative officials. He has, moreover, very properly extended the scope of his investigations so as to include the law of municipal elections.

In most works on politics the right to vote in local elections has not been discussed. This is perhaps due to the fact that less attention is given to local legislation and administration than to national politics. But in view of the fact that local legislative assemblies are much more numerous than national legislatures, and that, within their more narrowly circumscribed geographical scope, municipal affairs are of much more intimate concern to the average citizen than national politics, there seems to be no reason for neglecting the subject of the municipal suffrage which throughout Europe is by no means parallel with the right to vote at national elections.

In Holland and Germany, for instance, less persons have the right to vote for local administrative officials than for national representatives. Elsewhere, the reverse is true.²³

"THE GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY,"²⁴ by M. M. Shoemaker, is, in the author's own words, "a mere book of travel," and as such should not, he says, deal with political or national questions. It is the day by day journal of a journey from St. Petersburg to Peking, including some account of both of these cities. Incidents of travel and sights by the wayside and bits of history are related in an interesting though in a necessarily unconnected manner. There is quite a long account of Lake Baikal, and Manchuria is more fully dealt with than any other section of the route. This part of the book reads much like a gazetteer—probably like the official "Guide to the Great Siberian Railway," from which the author states "all of my facts and figures have been

²¹ Contributed by E. S. Meade.

²² *Etude de législation comparée*. By Oscar Pyfferoen. Pp. 365. Price, 3 fr. 50. Paris: Giard et Brière, 1903.

²³ Contributed by C. W. A. Veditz, Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

²⁴ Pp. viii, 243. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1903.

taken." He gives a good account of the climate of Manchuria. In his only diversion to international politics he expresses the hope that Russia will continue to hold that province, and gives as his reason that "under her rule all men may live in peace and security. The result of her rule in Manchuria is already marked."

"THE AMERICAN FARMER"²⁵ is a brief study of the history and present position of the farmer in American economic life. While the book is argumentative, endeavoring to show that the interests of the farmer are the same as those of the wage-earner, and that he should therefore join the socialist party, it is, nevertheless, a convenient compendium of American agricultural development, a subject which has received meagre treatment by economists. The author recognizes the limitations of such a brief study, but he hopes to suggest monographs on special phases of the subject.

Until the recent growth of the socialist party in Italy and other European rural districts, it has been customary to believe that socialistic theories can receive but slight support from the farmer because of the individualistic character of his existence. Mr. Simons in treating of America shows that certain conditions of American life have robbed the farmer of his position as a capitalist and have placed him in the class of exploited wage-earners. These conditions are: (1) the dependence of the country upon the city through the emigrations which leave behind the "unfit"; the gravitation of surplus wealth to the cities through railroad tariffs, interests, commissions and profits; and the removal of industries from the farm, making the farmer dependent upon factory products; (2) the change in methods of farming, which reduces the farmer to a specialist working in a narrow field; this increases the complexity of farm work, requiring an expensive and elaborate equipment and special training, and makes the farmer dependent upon the market fluctuations; a new element of chance is thus introduced into his existence, society gaining the "advantages of having its food produced with less effort, the producer, however, reaping no advantage"; (3) the fact that as a result of transportation facilities the farmer has become a part of the competitive system, although the farmer himself fails to recognize this fact and welcomes the increase of farms, which can only result in reducing all to a lower level of profits; (4) the concentration of industry, which in agriculture has the effect of reducing the importance of land in relation to machinery, labor and product, which, therefore, makes the question of the decrease or increase of the size of farms a matter of less moment, but the control of the industry by a few people the all-important consideration; in other words, all forms of industry—butter and cheese making, the meat industry, even transportation, are modifications or outgrowths of farming and necessary to it; the concentration of iron, coal and transportation—the vital essentials of economic life—affecting the farmer in the same way as other industries. Mortgages have placed the farmer in the class "who use but do not own." He, too, is exploited, and he receives

²⁵ By A. M. Simons. (Standard Socialist Series.) Pp. 208. Price, 50 cents. Chicago Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1903.

a reward merely for his labor. The political union of the farmer and wage-earner is accordingly urged.

A GREAT VARIETY OF SUBJECTS are treated from the standpoint of an Italian radical in "*Il Secolo XIX*," a political and social study by Pasquale Turiello.²⁶ The author analyzes the characteristic changes of tendency that have taken place during the nineteenth century, and endeavors to summarize its principal achievements in the domain of economic and social progress. The book, however, is by no means unqualifiedly eulogistic. The writer points out the unfortunate consequences of commercial and military conflicts, and what he calls the decadence of parliamentarianism. To the American reader the conclusion that parliamentarianism is necessarily a failure is somewhat hasty. Nations cannot be expected to accustom themselves to the judicious exercise of popular rights in three or four decades. Parliamentary government is a lesson that requires time to learn.

The book is interesting principally to persons familiar with the political history of modern Italy.

MISS ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON'S "Social Life in the Early Republic"²⁷ is a delightful supplement to the political history and formal biographies of the first days after the Revolution. While it is replete with personal incidents and takes its bearing from the festal side of American life, the writer is so thoroughly in touch with the leading events of the time that the narrative is almost insensibly intertwined with the more substantial structures. The work shows a remarkable grasp of existing personal relations, the expression of which takes form in the cotillion and reception, in country-house party and fox hunt; but with this underglow of social customs and hospitality may be seen the working of motives which give point and prominence to political events. One of the most important features historically treated is an exposé of the transition from predominant upper-class English formalism to the greater simplicity of triumphant Jeffersonian democracy without the loss of culture, virtue and strength, when viewed from the ideals of the century then just begun. The beauty of description is enhanced by profuse illustration. In portraiture some of the best American art is represented.

A companion piece to Miss Wharton's work is found in Miss Esther Singleton's "Social New York Under the Georges."²⁸ This is not in any sense a duplication of subject. Miss Singleton's pen pictures are of social trappings, housings and furnishings; the luxury of social New York rather than social relations or social activity of old Manhattan, is her theme. In this she has been at much pains to give by story, description and by half-tone

²⁶ Pasquale Turiello, "*Il Secolo XIX*." Studio politico sociale. Pp. 187. Price, 2 lire. Milano: Remo Sandron, 1902.

²⁷ Pp. 346. Price, \$3.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1902.

²⁸ Pp. xix, 407. Price, \$5.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1902.

representation the houses, beds, chairs, settees, dishes and draperies of our well-to-do New York ancestors before the Revolution. No doubt is left as to the splendor in which our colonial forbears lived, where opportunity was given to avail themselves of the best that Europe and America could afford.

REVIEWS

Financial History of the United States. By DAVIS RICH DEWEY, PH. D., Professor of Economics and Statistics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Pp. xxxvi and 530. Price, \$2.00. New York, London and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co., 1903.

For a long time the need of a financial history of the United States, presenting the most important facts within a moderate space, has been felt. The wonder is that no one has essayed the task before, as the materials for the larger portion of the field were ample and accessible. Dr. Dewey has clearly comprehended the kind of book needed, and has been highly successful in producing it.

The author begins with a definition of his field. Departing from the academic definition, a broader scope is given to the term, whereby "some consideration of the monetary system of the country, such as coinage and bank issues," is included. "This extension," as the author remarks, "is made partly for convenience, since the two subjects of money and of finance in its narrowest interpretation are related in interest to the student of public affairs; and partly because it is impossible to explain the policy of the government of the United States either as to expenditures or to income, without reference to the development of public opinion and experience in the management of its monetary operations."

Of the five hundred pages composing the volume, about seventy-five are devoted to colonial finance; nearly two hundred more to the finances prior to the civil war, and the remainder of the volume to the subsequent period. Preliminary discussion is founded on colonial experience. "In the early days," says Dr. Dewey, "the support of the governor was probably the most burdensome single charge placed upon a colony. The salaries of the few executive assistants or heads of departments were small, and in many instances the governor and inferior officers were paid by fees, thus lessening the need of regular taxation." The legislative expenditures were small, for the sessions were short and the members, if paid at all, received but little. Though the administration of justice was not neglected, it was not costly, there was no local navy, and the expense of the locally organized militia was assessed on the individual members, or on the town or county. Something was spent for court-houses and a few other public buildings, and for bridges and highways. That huge item of modern public expenditure, charitable relief, was unknown or confined to the "local units of administration." The only heavy demand on the colonial treasuries was to sustain an Indian war, or the greater conflict with France. As the ordinary expenditures were so slight, so was taxation; and though this finally proved to be a cause of